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The Tech.

VOL. V.

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THE TECH.

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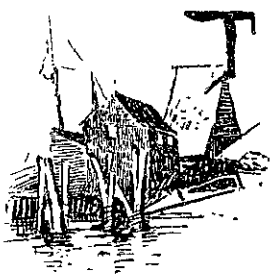
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THE Institute of Technology is primarily a place for study, with a definite aim in view. The aim is evident in the purely professional studies, as the application is direct and practical; but in those studies which are given in order that the graduate may be a man of good judgment, sound ideas, and symmetrical mental development, this directness and practicalness of application is wanting, and much of their benefit is lost in consequence. Something in addition to the present courses of instruction in English, history, and political economy is needed, in order that the student may learn to apply the knowledge acquired through these studies, and get a clearer understanding of the events which occupy men's minds, and the forces which influence men's circumstances at the present time. Among the officers of instruction are men who are eminently qualified to lecture upon current events, and the use of the study of history and political science in getting a thorough comprehension of them. The students would quickly appreciate the benefits to

be derived from a course of such lectures; the importance of such affairs as the labor troubles in this country and the Irish home rule question in England calls for them, and the present lacking in an important part of our education demands such instruction.

CONSIDERABLE interest has of late been manifested among the Seniors with regard to Class-Day, it having been at last decided to establish that much-to-be-desired custom at the Institute. A committee was some time ago appointed by the class to take charge of the matter, and full powers have been given it to make all arrangements. Several plans have been proposed, the one practically adopted being substantially as follows, subject, of course, to modification.

The date selected is Monday, May 31st, the day preceding graduation. This has been fixed upon, because it is understood that the examinations will continue until Saturday, May 29th. It is proposed to hold in the morning certain class exercises, probably in Huntington Hall, for which occasion appointments of Historian, Poet, and Prophet have already been made, as previously announced. The Institute Glee Club and Orchestra will be invited to furnish music during these exercises.

In the afternoon an informal reception will be held in the new building, to which the Seniors will invite their friends. It is intended to have dancing in Kidder Hall, an orchestra being engaged for the occasion, and in the course of the afternoon a collation will be served. In the evening there will be a class-dinner at one of the hotels, attended by the class alone.

The successful carrying out of this plan depends upon the extent to which '86 will give its support. While a majority of the class are heartily in favor of the plan, it should be re-

membered that such an affair ought to be one for the *whole class* to participate in, and not for a portion of it alone. All will appreciate the desirability of relieving, to some extent, the traditional heaviness of our Commencement exercises with something of a lighter and pleasanter nature, and in which not only the regular graduates, but also all members of the class, — specials and otherwise, — may take part. And to '87 and the classes following, we would simply say, "Pass it along."

WITH two more numbers the present volume of THE TECH will be finished. Quite a number of the editors will close their connection with the paper, leaving a number of vacancies to be filled. In order to promote the efficiency of the editorial board next year, it is desirable to select the men best fitted for these positions. We have not, as yet, received enough outside contributions this year, to enable us to select a complete board of editors for next. It is safe to say that no man will be elected an editor until he shall have given us some evidence of his literary ability. Hence, we must ask for contributions, at the earliest possible moment, from the members of the three lower classes, especially '89. The modesty of the last-named class in presenting contributions is certainly not commendable.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Contributions addressed to the editor are regarded as strictly confidential by him, and are all given a careful perusal; but if unaccompanied by the name of the author, are thrown, without hesitation, into the waste-basket. Notwithstanding the number of times that we have repeated this we still receive unsigned contributions. Let us hope that this will be the last time that we shall be obliged to say this.

In conclusion, we will again remind those who are desirous of election to the editorial board, that contributions must be handed in as soon as possible.

The Tech Dinner.

IT would have been difficult to recognize the gay and jovial crowd of fellows which gathered in one of the parlors of Young's Hotel last Saturday evening, as the hard-working boards of editors and directors of THE TECH. The Treasurer had, for once, left his receipt-book at home; the Secretary did not, strange to say, ask for any more postage-stamps; the sharpened end of a blue-pencil did not peep from the pocket of the Editor, and the faces of his assistants showed signs of relief when they found that they were not to be asked for "a little more copy."

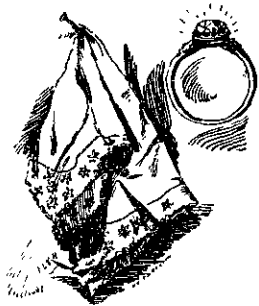
After waiting a suitable time for late-comers, the company proceeded to the dining-room, where the important event of the evening was to take place. The *menus* were quite tasty, and were a model of typographical work. The guests were all hungry, and consequently did full justice to the good things which were brought to them.

After every one had satisfied his hunger, and cigars had been passed around, the President arose, and after a few remarks proposed "THE TECH" as the first toast, to which Mr. Leach responded. The other toasts were: "The Past," Mr. Kirkman; "Our Editors," Mr. Ingalls; "The Future," Mr. Sprague; "Our Directors," Mr. Hobbs; and "Our Friends," Mr. Warren. All were responded to in a pleasant and informal manner. No bad puns were made, and only once was the chestnut, "Now is the time to subscribe," referred to. The party broke up early, all feeling well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

THE next number of THE TECH will contain contributions from ex-editors of THE TECH, including a poem by I. W. Litchfield, '85, and a story from John G. Howard, '86. The titles of the theses of the Seniors will also be published.

The last number of THE TECH will be published on Thursday, May 20th. All contributions must be in before Wednesday, May 12th.

Love's Token.



DAINTY piece of linen,
A-hanging on my wall,
What pleasing, passing fancies
Back to my mind you call!

Lips so red and eyes so blue;
Face so fair and heart so true;
Long be the years ere I shall rue
I snatched thee at the ball.

Linen oft serves as a bandage
To heal the wound of a dart;
Perchance some day I'll use thee
To bind a wounded heart.

DROMIO.



My Grandfather's Ghost Story.

WHEN I was a boy I went to old Mt. St. Mary's College, in Maryland, where the laws were very strict. They wanted to make us good boys, and so clipped our wings, and we could not fly over the top of the mountain, or up into apple-trees, or into neighbors' yards by moonlight, to look at chickens sitting on their roosts, or buxom country daughters sitting under quiet porches, with the doors locked on the outside and fond parents sleeping as hard as they could inside. One rule was very strict, awfully rigid, against this simple virtue in which I am now indulging, with this little, fragrant brown thing wrapped all so nicely in tobabco leaves and christened a cigar. Smoking at our college was high treason, and we all thought that he who should be caught in the act, would suffer what poor Raleigh suffered — capital punishment. We were simple block-heads, all of us, in that matter; for, in truth,

they did not take our heads from us, but our cigars.

Now, I had learned to smoke when I was more of a boy than I was then; and if I had not, the very severity would have made me a smoker.

The village barber was the villain who was our source of tobacco supply. The village was three miles off, but the barber was very often nearer to us than the village. He used to bring us bundles of cigars, and deposit them in an old stump at the end of the college wall; and we would sneak and slide down to that tobacco warehouse and fill our pockets, to smoke when we got a chance, or on holidays, when we could steal up into the mountains and blow our clouds in peace, like the ancient Indians.

I once got a rich bundle of cigars from the barber, so one day I wandered over the mountain with my chum, and we got rid of a good lot of them, reserving enough for some other lucky occasion. That occasion did not come to me,

but I came to it. I played truant, and went up the mountain-side, smoking as I went. I passed over the mountain, and went down into the village to dine at the barber's, intending to return to college toward evening. The barber made me welcome, for he drove a thrifty trade in the smuggling line, and we were always welcome to his little back dining-room. As evening drew near I set out upon my return. I retraced my steps, passing through the woods that skirted the base of the mountain on which our college was situated.

The ascent was lonely and steep enough, but I was young, and fatigue and college boys on truant days are strangers. It was some five miles by the devious path I had to take, for only by that route could I hope to escape detection; so I went on through the thick woods. Evening was going westward, I eastward — the sun of heaven one way, the son of my father another. I had my evening star, at the end of the tobacco-roll, in my mouth, and, amid a rolling cloud, his light glittered before my eyes. It was next to my last cigar. By and by it went out; but before it did, I lit my last, my best beloved. Gradually the evening thickened on my path, and the sun went down and left me with the twilight in the woods. On went the truant-boy, and on came the night. Up the mountain, holding on by old pine-boughs, clambering over rocks, I kept my way till I reached the summit. Beneath me was the broad valley, that was dim and indistinct; and between me and the valley was the college, hidden from my view by more than a mile of projecting mountain. Between me and the college was the college church, and still nearer was the old church, then in ruins, with its old graveyard, where many a poor boy and many a poor peasant who had lived in the plain below lay buried.

By the time I had reached the ruined wall of the ruined church the moon had risen. There were stars out, too, and the wind among the thick forests began to moan.

My cigar was half consumed, and finish it I must before I slept that night; but where to finish it was the question. I was too near the

seat of learning and religion to smoke it there. Some of the many college proctors might be about the new church, and the scent of tobacco would reveal me; so, without troubling my brains further, I climbed over the old graveyard wall and took my seat on a tomb. This tomb was a mere slab of freestone, supported by four pillars of brick masonry. The two pillars at one end had sunk into the earth, and caused the slab to slope a little. It was an old affair altogether, and I thought a little doctoring would do it no injury. Stretching my body out upon it I sucked at the cigar in my mouth, and smoked away, secure from observation, fearless of detection. The wind continued to moan — oh, how mournfully! — through the mighty forests on the mountain; but I was not afraid of the wind, for I was used to it in my early country-bred days, and knew all its echoes by heart. It increased in volume, and suddenly I heard the distinct tolling, as I then thought, of a bell in the deserted church. I listened, and the tolling went on, as if some one struck the bell, from time to time, with a hard and muffled hand. But I knew there was no bell in that old church, and so I put it down for what it was — the wind, among the ruins, going in and coming out of the broken walls.

The moon got higher up in the heavens, and bathed the briary old graveyard with its melancholy light. That brought out the ruined church full before my eyes. Ghastly it was, but I was too young to be frightened, too much in love with my cigar to give it up; but give it up I must, very soon, for it was nearly dead.

Suddenly I heard a moan beneath the entablature on which I was. I started from my recumbent position and listened. That was not the wind. I listened, and again a moan, full of pain and trouble, came from beneath the slab. I bent over the side, and there, boldly brought out in the full moonlight, was a human leg. It seemed as if it was full of the dust and dirt of the tomb, and it was clothed in a tattered garment and a torn, travel-worn boot.

As I looked in awe, with all my blood at that instant curdled about my heart, the dread moan

was repeated, and the leg was gradually lifted from the ground and placed in an easier posture. What murdered man lies buried here? thought I. The moon was bright—far brighter than sunlight to me then. I gazed at the limb, and as I gazed, another leg, withered looking, with tattered, dirt-covered cloth over it, was brought from the shadow; and as the limb rested, I stretched my full length from the tomb, and stood some distance from the spot. In doing this I had to avoid touching these mouldy remnants of the dead. When I had sufficiently recovered myself I stooped a little, and saw beneath the slab, hidden almost in the shadow, as if in the very shadow of death, the figure of a man, motionless—still! I stooped, and with feelings that I will not now attempt to describe, I placed my hand on the foot nearest me; I grasped it strongly, with the strength of unutterable terror, and pulled. I dragged the body forth; it groaned no more; it was helpless in my arms, and would have fallen heavily had I not held it tight. I placed it on the side of the tomb. Was it his tomb? I stood opposite the body; I held it by the shoulders; I parted the damp, mouldy hair from the forehead—the moon shown full upon his face;—the beard was unshorn, the eyes were closed. “My dear fellow,” I said at length, “what in the name of Heaven brought you here?” I took him by the hand, and we two walked from the grave, and I saw him to the cabin where he lived, and his wife pulled him in when I opened the door to tell her I had found him up in the graveyard, underneath a tomb. It was not necessary for me to tell her he was drunk. In fact, it was one of the college gardeners, who, like myself and my cigar, had taken himself and his drink into the graveyard to escape the law. w.

“Lo,” The Poor Indian: A True Story.

[Read before the Society of '87.]

I DO not know whether Cooper's “Last of the Mohicans” is founded upon fact or not. Two summers ago I came upon a story so similar that I am tempted to tell it. It is of red men, but red men of the modern type. The

romantic part may be wanting, but the tale was so pathetic, to me, at least, that I shall never forget it.

Four boys were camping on Lake Antegoni-mac. Do not laugh at the name, for Parkman tells us it was that of a powerful tribe of Indians now supposed to be extinct. The lake is a beautiful sheet of water in the Canadian woods, so far in that few sportsmen have ever reached it. Here nature shows herself in all her beauty. The pine has been cut away near all our water, courses, but here it is replaced by spruce and tamarac, growing so thick and so high that it is impossible for underbrush to flourish. Great ferns grow everywhere, and one can walk miles on the greenest and softest moss to be found out of the tropics. Here and there the dry soil of a rolling hill is covered with birch-trees, their light leaves contrasting strongly with the dark green below them.

Our tent was on a little point under the precipice, which rises two hundred feet from the water, and forms the western bank of the lake. We had never seen a prettier camping-place, nor one more likely to excite those feelings of awe and wonder which exist even in the most lively intellects. After we had been there a day we spoke in whispers, and hated to start an echo to the sound of our axe. Owing to our position near the cliff the sun set at five o'clock—and what a change! As the shadows crept over the still waters the pair of eagles that lived directly above our heads would break the silence with their screams. Ducks could be heard splashing and quacking, and the colony of beavers at the head of the lake would strike the water great blows with their tails. What they do this for I don't know, but the sound is unearthly enough.

Near us were the only people that we had seen for a month,—an old Indian and his son. They were wretchedly poor, and lived entirely on the products of their hunting. They were both very shy, but we could see that they watched us with much interest, and we had received many substantial proofs of their friendliness. We would find queer plants, distorted knots, and the other curiosities known to the

lover of woodcraft, on our council-log. Moïèse, the boy, would sometimes come to our tent, look over our rods and other paraphernalia in a startled way, shake his head, sigh, and back off. We seldom spoke, for our French was of the lamest, and he seemed actually distressed when he could not understand us. He was not strong, and contrasted wonderfully with his father. "Lo," as he proudly told us he was called, was a splendid specimen of manhood. About seventy years old, not tall, but very heavily built, a noble head with a wonderfully high forehead, large, dark eyes and snow-white hair, he was one of nature's gentlemen. We instinctively called him "Mr. Lo," and bowed to him with greatest respect.

One evening, noticing that they looked rather wistfully at the cakes browning in our frying-pan, I asked them to supper. Much to my surprise both accepted, and it was a pleasure to see them enjoy our homely fare. Lo ate but little, and with the utmost propriety, although he was evidently unused to a fork. Moïèse, I must say it, was rather greedy, and necessitated our refilling the teapot. The meal finished, he paddled off to set their line of muskrat-traps. Lo watched him fondly till he disappeared, then surprised us by saying, in his broken English, "I wish he like you." "Yes," he continued in French; "I wish he could read and could help my people." "His people?" I asked our boatmen, for the Indian was again silent. "What does he mean?" "Lo is some sort of a chief, somewhere," was the reply; "ask him." It needed much persuasion, but he was enjoying our hospitality, and at last he consented. I wish you could have seen him, leaning against a gigantic hemlock, as the firelight flickered on his expressive features and he told us his story. I wish that you could have heard his voice, now musical and soft as a woman's, now low but terribly fierce, as he hissed out some injury done his tribe in his youth. We all understood him, and a dreary tale it was. Once a powerful nation, the smallpox had cut it down one half; two winters of famine had sapped their strength, and again the terrible plague had broken out, leav-

ing only a dozen lodges, of which Lo was the chief. The men thought the place cursed, and moved to happier hunting-grounds. "And why did not you go with them?" said one of us at last. "This is my home; I have always been here; and — and ——" Suddenly recalling himself, he pointed to a black speck far out in the strip of silver that the moon had made on the water. "That is a loon," said he; "hear him answer." His voice rang out with the wierd cry so in keeping with the story. A moment's silence, and the returning call came to us. Lo laughs. "*Bien. Bon jour et merci.*" He shook hands with all of us, paddled out after Moïèse, and I never saw him again.

Last winter a gentleman, well known throughout that section, called on me here in Boston. I inquired for Lo. "What! the old Indian? He's dead. That son of his broke through the ice and was drowned. They say it broke his heart. Queer that you should have remembered him."

B.

The Base-Ball Nine.

A FEW words regarding the nine, and a criticism of their work as a team and individually, might do some good, so we take this opportunity of offering a few suggestions and criticisms. We have looked over the record made by last year's nine in the two games with Harvard, and we have found the following: Percentage fielding, .693; percentage batting, .197. This year's average in the two games with Harvard is: percentage fielding, .672; percentage batting, .078. The fielding average has not improved; while the batting average has gone down in an alarming manner. Daily practice at batting is what the team needs, and is what they should get. Without it they cannot hope to win a game. The coaching of men on bases is also poor, and several chances for runs have been lost by this. Blunders are also continually occurring in the field as to who shall take the ball when it comes in the vicinity of two men. The captain must be careful of this. It can easily be remedied. Why the management permit the department nines to

practice on the grounds after 4 P. M., is another matter we fail to comprehend. This is absolutely foolish; entirely without reason, or regard for the Institute at large, who, financially, are doing all in their power to aid the team. The team go out at four o'clock, and it is the business of the management to see that the grounds are *entirely* clear of all men not candidates for the team. Some of the individual faults of the team that played against Harvard, April 21st, are as follows:—

Clement, c.—Catches well, but throws to bases poorly. A good batter, but poor base-runner.

Thomas, p.—A good pitcher. Throws to bases well, but should watch them more. A good batter and base-runner.

Ewen, 1b.—Catches well, but is clumsy and too slow. Cannot pick up a grounder. Should add more vim to his playing. Poor batter and poor base-runner.

Russel, 2b.—A good player, but not quite careful enough. Should keep his feet together in stopping grounders. Has done nothing with the bat. A good base-runner and a good thrower.

Ayer, 3b.—One of the best players on the team. Picks up a ball cleanly, and is a beautiful thrower, though apt to be a little too quick. Plays with spirit. A good batter, and a fine base-runner.

Carleton, s. s.—Does not play his position as it should be played. Fumbles too much, and is a generally careless player. A good batter and base-runner.

Kendrick, l. f.—Plays by fits and starts. Not steady. A good thrower, though rather wild.

Kirkham, c. f.—A good catcher. Fields the ball in quickly. A careful though not fast base-runner. Throws well. A poor batter.

Marcy, r. f.—Too slow. Sure on a fly catch. A poor batter but fair base-runner.

The whole team lacks spirit. They seem to play in a matter-of-fact kind of way; not as most amateurs do, with zeal and desire for winning, but more like professionals earning their daily bread. Lack of confidence is the great trouble with their batting, and the sooner they get confidence and get over their nervous feeling, the sooner will they play good ball.

Dartmouth, 5; Technology, 2.

Union Grounds, April 14th. About 200 people witnessed the game, which was close and interesting throughout. Owing to the illness of Russel, Kirkham played second base and Collins was put in centre field. Viau pitched a swift and troublesome ball and struck, out fifteen of the Techs, while Thomas held the Dartmouths down to five hits, and struck out ten of their men. The umpiring was much against the visitors, who, however, took it in a very gentlemanly manner. Our boys have an unfortunate custom of going to pieces during one or two innings in the latter part of a game in a way that is disastrous to their interests. This custom, however sacred, should be dropped, and a little more expertness with the bat might well be taken up in its place. Following is a summary of the score:—

DARTMOUTH.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Springfield, c.f.	4	1	2	2	1	0	0
Quackenbos, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Chandler, 1b.	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Aiken, l.f.	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
McCarthy, 2b.	3	1	0	0	3	4	0
Viau, p.	4	0	0	0	0	17	2
Bascombe, s.s.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Artz, c.	3	0	0	0	15	3	6
Johnson, r.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	5	5	5	27	24	8

TECHNOLOGY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, p.	4	0	1	1	0	12	6
Ayer, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	1
Clement, c.	4	1	2	2	10	2	5
Carleton, s.s.	4	1	2	2	1	1	1
Marcy, r.f.	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Sturges, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ewen, 1b.	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
Kirkham, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Collins, c.f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
	31	2	5	5	24	19	15
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dartmouth,	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Technology,	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Base on balls—by Viau, 2; by Thomas, 2. Passed balls—Artz, 3; Clement, 3. Wild pitches—Viau, 1; Thomas, 1. Earned runs—Dartmouth, 1. Left on bases—Dartmouth, 4; Technology, 4. Time of game—2 hours 15 minutes. Umpire—William Curtis.

Harvard, 11; Technology, 1.

THE nine played Harvard at Cambridge, Saturday, April 17th. Owing to illness of Thomas, Carleton occupied the points, and pitched well, considering a lay-off from pitching of four years. Clement backed him up finely, making several fine stops, and taking three foul tips very neatly; but he also gave Harvard a run by kicking the ball while trying to pick it up—an inexcusable error. Thomas' short-stop play was rather weak. Carleton and Russel let grounders go right between their legs, when if their feet had been together it would not have happened. Ewen and Ayer did well in their positions, the former showing much improvement over previous work. The outfielders did fairly good work. The batting of the team was very poor. Below is the score in detail.

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wiestling, s.s.	6	2	1	2	1	1	1
Smith, p.	4	2	1	1	2	9	1
Holden, 3b.	5	2	2	2	1	3	0
Willard, 1b.	3	2	1	3	7	0	0
Choate, r.f.	5	0	2	2	0	0	0
Phillips, 2b.	5	0	2	2	2	1	1
Foster, l.f.	5	1	0	0	3	1	0
Henshaw, c.	5	1	1	2	10	0	0
Kimball, c.f.	3	1	0	0	1	0	0
Totals,	41	11	10	14	27	15	3

TECHNOLOGY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, s. s., p.	4	0	0	0	0	5	2
Ayer, 3b.	3	1	0	0	2	2	1
Clement, c.	4	0	1	1	8	1	0
Carleton, p., s.s.	4	0	0	0	0	5	9
Russel, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
Marcy, r.f.	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wright, l.f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Ewen, 1b.	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Kirkham, c.f.	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Totals,	31	1	2	2	24	13	16

Earned runs—Harvard, 2. First base on balls—Carleton, 7; Smith, 1. First base on errors—Harvard, 15; Technology, 3. Struck out—Smith, 8; Carleton, 3; Thomas, 1. Passed balls—Clement, 4. Wild pitches—Thomas, 1; Carleton, 1. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes. Stolen bases—Wiestling, 1; Smith, 1; Holden, 1; Phillips, 1; Foster, 1; Ayer, 2; Willard, 1; Marcy, 2. Umpire—A. L. Grant, of Lawrence.

Harvard, 7; Technology, 1.

The second game with Harvard was played on the Union Grounds, April 21st, before a good-sized audience. The game was interesting, and close up to the ninth inning, when Technology, by loose playing, allowed Harvard to score three runs. Clement caught some foul flies very neatly, but he had seven passed balls to his credit. Thomas pitched a good game, but we were surprised that Harvard got more hits off him than off Carleton. Carleton's play at short was very poor, he missing three chances out of four. Ewen and Russel played well. Ayer led the batting, Kendrickken took a pretty one in left, and Kirkham played a good game at centre; Marcy slipped up on both the chances offered him, but this was principally due to the rough ground.

HARVARD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wiestling, s.s.	5	2	1	1	0	3	4
Smith, 1b.	4	3	2	2	8	0	0
Kimball, 3b.	5	0	2	2	3	1	0
Willard, c.f.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
Choate, c.	5	0	0	0	13	1	0
Phillips, 2b.	5	1	2	2	0	1	1
Foster, l.f.	4	0	2	2	2	2	0
Henshaw, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austin, p.	4	0	0	0	0	13	0
Totals,	41	7	11	11	27	21	5

TECHNOLOGY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, p.	4	0	0	0	0	12	1
Carleton, s.s.	4	1	0	0	1	0	3
Clement, c.	4	0	1	1	17	0	0
Ayer, 3b.	4	0	2	3	0	1	1
Russel, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Marcy, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kendrickken,	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ewen,	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kirkham,	3	0	0	0	4	1	1
Totals,	33	1	3	4	27	15	9

Two-base hits—Ayer. First base on balls—Smith. Passed balls—Clement, 7; Choate, 2. Wild pitches—Thomas, 1. Stolen bases—Wiestling, 1; Smith, 1; Willard, 1; Phillips, 4; Foster, 1; Ayer, 2; Russel, 1; Kirkham, 1. Struck out—Wiestling, 1; Kimball, 1; Choate, 1; Phillips, 2; Foster, 2; Henshaw, 1; Austin, 2; Thomas, 1; Carleton, 1; Clement, 1; Ayer, 1; Russel, 2; Marcy, 1; Kendrickken, 1; Ewen, 2; Kirkham, 1. Umpire, S. Keen.

Tufts, 12; Technology, 5.

The least said about the game of last Saturday with Tufts the better. The boys played wretchedly, and lost the game through miserable fielding and their inability to hit Westcott. Thomas pitched a poor game, allowing Tufts to hit him at will, and bases were stolen on Clement time and again, as the summary will show. Clement, Ayer, and Ewen did what little batting there was done. Russell played a pretty game at short, as did Carleton at second. We are pleased to note the improvement in Ayer's batting. A pretty double play was made by Ayer, Ewen, and Clement. Below is the score in detail.

TUFTS.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Chapman, r.f.	5	1	1	1	0	0	0
Westcott, p.	4	1	0	0	2	8	3
White, 3b.	5	1	1	1	0	1	2
Walker, 2b.	5	2	2	3	1	1	0
Cook, s.s.	5	1	1	3	0	2	1
Bailey, c.	3	2	0	0	12	5	2
Ames, l.f.	4	2	3	3	1	1	0
Prouty, c.f.	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
Bascom, 1b.	4	1	1	1	10	0	1
	40	12	10	13	27	18	9

TECHNOLOGY.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	T.B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, p.	4	0	0	0	0	12	4
Carleton, 2b.	2	0	0	0	2	1	1
Clement, c.	4	2	1	2	12	1	4
Ayer, 3b.	4	0	1	2	0	1	1
Russel, s.s.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Marcy, r.f.	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kendricken, l.f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	2
Ewen, 1b.	4	0	1	1	7	1	2
Kirkham, c.f.	3	1	0	0	2	0	2
Billings, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	33	5	3	5	27	19	17

Earned runs — Tufts, 2. Two-base hits — Clement, Ayer, Walker. Three-base hits — Cook. First base on balls — Tufts, 4; Technology, 1. Struck out — Thomas, 2; Carleton, 1; Ayer, 1; Russell, 2; Marcy, 3; Kendricken, 3; Ewen, 2; Kirkham, 2; Chapman, 1; Westcott, 2; White, 1; Bailey, 3; Ames, 1; Prouty, 2; Bascom, 1. Passed balls — Bailey, 3; Clement, 3. Left on bases — Tufts, 4; Technology, 3. Wild pitches — Westcott, 1; Thomas, 1. Stolen bases — Chapman, 2; Walker, 2; Bailey, 1; Ames, 3; Prouty, 1; Bascom, 1; Billings, 1. Umpire, S. Keen.

An Unfilled Card.

OVERTURE,	"Romantic."	<i>Kéla Béla.</i>
1. WALTZ,	"Dream."	<i>Beethoven.</i>
	Music and dancing, far from me to-night,	
2. SCHOTTISCHE,	"Charming."	<i>Le Thiers.</i>
	Yet hold my heart in dreams of their delight,	
3. LANCIERS,	"Queen's."	<i>Leduc.</i>
	And softly oping memory's dreamy eyes,	
4. WALTZ,	"Radiouse."	<i>Gottschalk.</i>
	Call back the faces jealous Time denies.	
5. NEWPORT,	"First Love."	<i>Persley.</i>
	Sweetest among them one so pure and true,	
6. QUADRILLE,	"Declaration."	<i>Wiegand.</i>
	That but to see, Love lights his flame anew.	
7. WALTZ,	"Toujours ou Jamais."	<i>Waldteufel.</i>
	Far better never to have seen that face,	
8. POLKA,	"Rose Queen."	<i>Becht.</i>
	That it should only haunt me with its grace!	
9. WALTZ,	"Woman's Love."	<i>Fahrbach.</i>
	Who would not want such beauty always near,	
10. LANCIERS,	"Lace Handkerchief."	<i>Boettger.</i>
	Delicate, dainty, ever growing dear:	
11. WALTZ,	"Dance on Forever."	<i>Mack.</i>
	Music and dancing ever in my heart,	
12. GALOP,	"Les Folles."	<i>Ketterer.</i>
	Life would be nothing from that face apart.	
13. SCHOTTISCHE,	"Farewell."	<i>Mueller.</i>
	Ah no! sweet face, such bliss is not for me —	
14. WALTZ,	"Illusioni."	<i>Capitani.</i>
	Dreams such as this forget reality.	

G. K.

Noticeable Articles.

A London Physician, Dr. Robson Roose, who wrote a paper in the February *Fortnightly* on "The Wear and Tear of London Life," has written another in the April number on "Rest and Repair in London Life," which contains directions for the care of health that hold good anywhere. Few can boast of being in that ideal situation of having exactly the amount and exactly the kind of work that suits them. Almost everyone has Dr. Roose's twofold problem set before him, "How to lessen the causes which induce excessive wear and tear, and, having done all that seems possible in this respect, how to produce health under those unfavorable conditions which are, or appear to be, immovable."

"In estimating the amount and character of brain-work which can be performed," he says: "Without causing undue wear and tear, it is obvious that no rules of universal applicability can be laid down. Men's capacities for work differ as much as their features, and very much depends upon previous train-

ing." But he gives "two important tests by which it can be determined, in any given case, whether hard mental toil is producing mischief or not. One of them is capacity for sleep, and the second, of subordinate, but nearly equal value, the state of the appetite and digestion. "If the sleep be normal in amount and refreshing in character, and if the appetite and digestion remain good, it is certain that no harm is being done. With regard to the quantity of sleep, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule, but six or seven hours are generally sufficient [Eight seems better for readers of THE TECH.] There is probably some truth in the old maxim that an hour's sleep before midnight is equal in value to two hours afterward, if only because its adoption encourages early hours."

This is quite in accordance with the present writer's experience, who has been at different times in his life both a late and an early worker, but who altogether prefers the latter system. The following is sound doctrine: "Most people allow that early rising is advantageous, but there are, it is to be feared, comparatively few brain-workers who adopt the habit. They allege, and with some reason, that they can work best at night, because their surroundings are quiet, and there is a freedom from disturbance. When they state, however, that they themselves feel better fitted for work, they are, as a general rule, misinterpreting their own sensation. They feel quiet because they are tired; one part seems fit to work because the other is too weary to protest. A recourse to tea, coffee, or alcohol helps the mind for a time, but the effect of these stimuli upon the wearied organism is only to increase the penalty that must sooner or later be paid in the form of sleeplessness and other evidences of nervous disturbance. Morning is the time for work; after a due amount of sleep the mind is more fitted to grapple with difficulties than after a long and fatiguing day. To those unaccustomed to the habit, a strong effort is necessary in order to begin the practice of early rising, and in winter the difficulties would doubtless *seem* great. Thanks, however, to modern contrivances, a small room can soon be made comfortably warm, and a cup of coffee can be prepared with a minimum of trouble. A man who has done two hours good work before breakfast, feels that he is to that extent, at least, in advance of the majority of his fellow-workers. Dean Hook, we are told by his biographers, considered his morning very short if he did not get to work before

half-past five o'clock." The present writer can boast that he is a little ahead of Dean Hook, for, when not obliged to sit up late the preceding evening, he is usually at his desk at five; and for work, the two hours from five to seven are worth more to him than any four of those that follow. But the cup of coffee (and a biscuit), or of "Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate" for those who cannot have coffee, is an essential. The objection to early work comes generally from those who attempt it without this necessary preliminary. A cup of hot drink can easily be prepared over the gas on one of the little contrivances the house-furnishers sell, or with a spirit-lamp. The writer's remarks about food are sensible. A student's, and especially a young student's, diet should be simple, plentiful, nutritious, and digestible; and though there is truth in the maxim that what is one man's meat is another man's poison, yet physiology has something valuable to teach us nowadays, both as to the nutritive value and the digestibility of different kinds of food. "A man," says Dr. Roose, "must be very unobservant or very foolish if he does not find out for himself what suits him and what does not; but few men realize the extent to which our sensations are influenced by the condition of our digestive organs, and what an effect indigestion often produces upon our views of things in general, and our own prospects in particular." This is eminently true. What is much of old Carlyle's philosophy but the gospel according to dyspepsia? and perhaps the gloom of Calvinism may be explained in part when we find it recorded that Calvin was also a dyspeptic.

The Doctor's remarks on the necessity of air, and exercise, and recreation are equally good. "Reading offers the most available means of recreation. Dean Hook's practice in this respect also is worthy of adoption. He tells us that he always had a novel on hand. It lasted him a long time, but when a man has much to do, a little time thus spent does the mind good."

On the fruitful subject of "Reading," about which Mr. Ruskin has lately delivered himself of some astounding nonsense, there is an entertaining and sensible paper in the April *Macmillan*, "General Readers, by One of Them." It is suggested by a capital volume of essays just published by that vigorous writer, Frederic Harrison, entitled "The Choice of Books and other Literary Pieces," a book that is well worth the small sum for which, in paper covers, it can be purchased. Our genial "general reader"

duly praises Mr. Harrison, but thinks that even he is a little too austere. "Why put all your poor intellects out of joint striving to keep pace with Plato through the realms of thought, when what would really soothe your tired brain, and send you to be at peace with yourself and the world, would be — and you know it — Mr. Burnand's "Happy Thoughts." So say we. "When," asks Mr. Harrison, "will men understand that the reading of great books is a faculty to be acquired, not a natural gift;" and our "general reader" wants to know why he should be debarred from laughing at the adventures of Mr. Verdant Green because he can also appreciate the English classics. "So long," he says, "as our whims be not dangerous, do not lead us to the books which provoke 'filthiness and foolish talking' we may be content to read, I do think, as the whim seizes us; browsing at will, snatching a mouthful here and a mouthful there of such food as we have a mind for, and then, when the spirit is on us, sitting down to a real banquet with the immortals."

He quotes a characteristic passage from a letter of Macaulay's to his little niece: "If anybody would make me the greatest king that ever lived, with palaces and gardens, and fine dinners and wine, and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I would not read books, I would not be a king. I would rather be a poor man in a garret with plenty of books, than a king who did not love reading."

W. P. A.

Technics.

Ye joyous Sprynge is here,
Ye Annualles are neare;
Ye Specyl may play at Tennys alle daye,
But ye Regular quakes for feare.

It is odd what small things will produce coolness between friends. DeBlank was directing a poor old gypsy-woman on the street, the other day, when Jones, who is near-sighted, happened to pass and raised his hat, and now Jones wonders why DeBlank never speaks to him.

Now the yearly grind is almost ground,
And the loafer's fling is flung;
The Profs are dined, and the grub is downed,
And the poems of spring are sprung.

It is reported that some of the '88 men are becoming so electrified as to feel a *positive repulsion* whenever they enter the Physical lecture-room.

"*De minimis lex non curat*" — Pres. Walker. Instructors will please consider this a pointer when marking examination papers.

EXPLANATORY! *Professor*: "When so great difference of potential is employed, rupture takes place; *that is*, the continuity of the medium is interrupted."

Intelligent Junior, surveying picture of Hippomenes winning his race with Atalanta by means of the golden apples: "Well, that's the first I ever knew of the old Greeks' having *potato races!*"

Lecturer in Physics: "This experiment will not succeed after the class has come in, owing to the dampness of the room." All the Sophs who stopped at the "chapel" on their way over, look exceedingly guilty.

"I saw him kiss your cheek." "Tis true."

"O, modesty!" "T'was strictly kept;

He thought me asleep; at least I knew

He thought I thought he thought I slept."

The Sophomore who doesn't see that a line goes one way more than it does the other, will have a chance to find out, we hear, if he doesn't make up his condition in conics. A line will go straight from J. P. M. to his pater — perhaps several of them.

Horse-car conductor, collecting fares, seeing policeman on front platform, murmurs, "No nickel,—only a cop-per!"

Prof.—"You all know the saying, 'A bird in the hand is worth two on the roof,' I suppose." We surmise that the Professor was city-bred.

List of Publications, M. I. T.

OSBORNE, GEO. A. (Prof.) Examples of Differential Equations, with Rules for their Solution. Cloth, sq. 12mo, pp. 50. Boston, 1886.

RICHARDS, ELLEN H. ('73.) Food Materials and their Adulterations. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 179. Boston, 1886.

WHITE, A. C. ('82.) Changes in Resistance Coils of Incandescent Lamps. *Electrician and Electrical Engineer* Jan. 1886, p. 18.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

Members of the society will please notice an error in the address of the book-binder. It should read: U. Holzer, 25 Bromfield Street.

The following additions to the list should be made:—

Albert L. Russell, 109 Court Street; 10 to 25 per cent on Electrical Goods; 15 per cent on repairs.

Hall Rubber Company, 54 Summer Street; 10 per cent on all kinds of rubber goods and repairing.

The committee regret to announce that on account of a misunderstanding the contract with Messrs. Cupples, Upham & Co. has been canceled; so that their name should be erased from the list.

Members of the society will confer a favor on the Board of Directors by leaving a note in the letter-rack, addressed to the President, informing them of any refusal by the affiliated tradesmen to give the discount appended to their names on the printed list.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TECH:—In Vol. V. No. 10 of THE TECH you devote a considerable space to some "New Methods of Squaring Numbers." Will you kindly allow me to show an *old short method* of the same thing.

A rule or comment thereon is unnecessary, as a casual glance at the examples below will show. I have chosen the same numbers as were used by E. G. T., in order to make the comparison the more marked.

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 \text{1st. } 296 \times 300 & = & 88,800 \\
 & 2 \times 2 & = 4 \\
 (298)^2 & = & 88,804 \\
 \text{2d. } 400 \times 424 & = & 169,600 \\
 & 12 \times 12 & = 144 \\
 (412)^2 & = & 169,744
 \end{array}$$

L. F.

The nine plays Brown in Boston the 19th, and in Providence the 31st. Games have also been arranged with the Beacons, Boston College, and the Manchesters.

TECHNICAL.

THE *Railroad Gazette* gives an illustration of a washout which occurred on the line of the Boston & Providence Railroad during the February floods. The bridge which spans the eight-mile river, near Hebronville, was washed away, and the track, which is double at this place, was left suspended with all the ties hanging to its under side. The length of the span was 60 feet, and many persons walked across on the ties. The rail-joints were not the ordinary angle-bars with bolts passing through the rails, but were Fisher bridge joints, in which the only resistance to longitudinal motion is furnished by the spikes driven through notches in the edge of the rail. It would seem that the greatest strain at any point would be determined by the shearing strength of the spikes at that joint, but calculations of the probable strain show that it was much greater than could be resisted by shearing-force alone. A still more remarkable washout occurred near Mansfield, where the bridge was washed away, and the track left suspended for a distance of 150 feet. In this case, as in the other, men walked across on the ties.

At Krupp's a railroad truck has just been built with sixteen axles. It was made for the special purpose of transporting by rail a cannon which is fifty feet long, and weighs nearly one hundred and thirty six tons, from Essen to Spezzia, in Italy, by way of the St. Gothard Tunnel. The truck is seventy-six feet long, and the axles are divided into groups of four, which easily adapt themselves to curves in the road.

Compound engines are being rapidly introduced in England and on the continent. Compound locomotives are now in use on four of the largest English railways, and give satisfaction. A careful series of tests on the continent of Europe show that the compound locomotives are fully 15 per cent more economical than the ordinary type. In a steam yacht recently built on the Clyde, the engine was constructed so that the expansion took place in four cylinders in succession. This engine gave great econ-

omy, requiring the consumption of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of coal per hour for each horse-power. In this case the ratios of expansion between the different cylinders were small, being respectively 1 to 1.74, 1 to 1.8, and 1 to 2.4.

The steamboat "Sonoma," running on the Ohio River, has been fitted with the Archer furnace for burning crude petroleum. The boat is now making a trial trip from Cincinnati to St. Louis. On the run from Cincinnati to Louisville the furnace worked very well, and in 150 miles used 4 barrels of oil. The "Sonoma" is a 200-ton boat, with the usual boiler and engine power for boats of her size. Arrangements are now being made to try the Archer system of burning oil in a locomotive boiler.—*R. R. Gazette*.

Sir William Thompson has recently calculated that the average size of a chemical atom is not less than six, and not greater than sixty billionths of a cubic inch. It has also been calculated that in a cubic inch of air there are 300,000,000,000,000,000,000 of atoms. Hence the cubic inch of air is by no means full, and it is possible for them to move eighteen miles a minute, and collide against each other 8,500,000 times a second, as has also been lately calculated that they do.

A correspondent of the *Railroad Gazette* gives the following receipt for black line prints:—

BLACK LINES ON WHITE PAPER.

Sesquichloride of iron	. . . . .	130 grns.
Sulphate of iron	. . . . .	48 "
Tartaric acid	. . . . .	48 "
Gum Arabic	. . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	. . . . .	18 drms.

Dissolve together; expose 15 to 20 minutes.

DEVELOPING BATH.

Gallic Acid	. . . . .	25 grns.
Water	. . . . .	16 oz.

The paper is coated by means of a sponge-brush, and should be used while fresh. The time of exposure is about three times that necessary for blue prints.

The '88 civils and electricals played on Friday, April 16th. The civils presented a strong nine, and won the game by a score of 20 to 6.

What the Civils Are Doing.

PROF. VOSE having resigned, the Corporation have placed the Civil Department under charge of Prof. Swain for the remainder of the year. Prof. Swain has had the entire charge of the fourth-year students for a number of years, and it is hoped that next year he will be put permanently at the head of Course I., as he is well qualified for the position; and his untiring devotion and zeal are sure to make the department even more successful than in the years past.

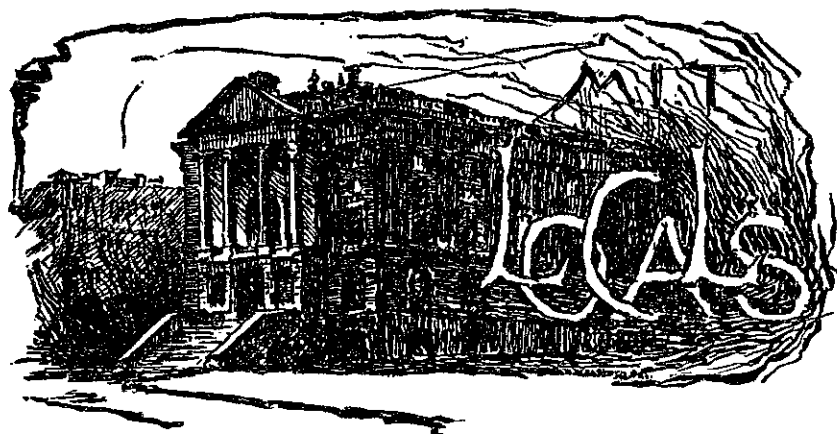
Since Prof. Swain has been in charge of the department the Senior Civils have visited the Atlantic Works, in East Boston, to see a large air-compressor for running rock-drills, and also a very large pair of shears lately erected on the company's wharf.

Last week an excursion was made to the grounds where Capt. Meigs is at work on his trial elevated railroad. Capt. Meigs explained in detail how he came to decide on the form selected, and how the apparently insurmountable difficulties that kept appearing have been one after another overcome. After seeing the "wheels go round," and expecting to have the model fly off to infinity, the party inspected the full-sized engine and car nearly completed. The car and engine are both full of contrivances that show the ingenuity and capability of the inventor, Capt. Meigs.

More trips have been planned; among others to the Boston Bridge Works in Cambridge, Boston Main Drainage Works, and Boston Water Works. If those to come are as successful as the two previous ones, every one will pronounce the trips of the year a great success, as they have been very enjoyable as well as very instructive.

Several outside courses of lectures have also been introduced, including those by Mr. Hardy, of the B. & A. R. R., on Railroad Maintenance; Mr. Blodgett, of the B. & A. R. R., on Electric Signals; and Mr. Clark, on Explosives.

The '88 civils defeated the laboratories April 20th, by a score of 12 to 8.



Degrees will be conferred June 1st.

The Architects are planning a dinner.

How are Senior Ball tickets quoted to-day?

Thomas has been elected captain of the nine.

The Senior class entertained the Faculty, Friday evening, at Young's.

The Orchestra will give the last afternoon hop in the gymnasium, on Saturday, May 8th.

Prof. Lanza received the Senior Mechanical Engineers at his home, Friday, April 16th.

The battalion was drawn up in line in front of Rogers, the 20th, and photographed.

The Tennis Association held a meeting April 17th, at which a set of by-laws was adopted.

The spring term of the New England Conservatory of Music began Monday, April 19th.

The Society of '88 met at the Parker House last Friday night.

The annual examinations begin May 19th, and continue through two weeks.

Sturges has withdrawn from the base-ball team, on account of the pressure of studies.

Previous to their annual dinner the K₂S initiated E. O. Jordan and A. J. Conner, of '88.

About fifteen members of the Cycling Club had a run to the great sign-boards, the afternoon of the 17th.

The Senior Civil Engineers are having lectures on the maintenance of railroads, from the Engineer of the Boston & Albany road.

The Technology team cannot expect to win games until it gets more practice. — *Herald*, April 19th.

The last meeting of the year of the Society of '87 will take place at the Parker House, Friday, May 7th.

Two ball games have been arranged with Columbia, the first to be played in Boston, May 7th, and the second in New York, May 14th.

Delta chapter of the Theta Xi fraternity dined at Young's, April 17th. Mr. W. B. Douglas, formerly of '87, was present.

The third-year industrial chemists have been assigned subjects for drawings to be handed in next term.

At a meeting of the Sophomore class, April 17th, it was voted to offer a stand of colors, to be drilled for by companies of the M. I. T. cadet corps.

The Faculty prohibit tennis-playing after dark. This is for the benefit of those who proposed to have electric lights on the back net poles and play all night.

The editors of *Technique* for '88 have chosen G. E. Claflin editor-in-chief, and have elected W. L. Dearborn to the place on the board left vacant by the resignation of H. J. Horn.

The Miners and Chemists of '88 played a game of ball, April 10th, which resulted in a victory for the Chemists, who scored 38 runs while their opponents were accumulating 26.

Of the designs for a fountain and exedra by the first-year special and second-year regular students of the architectural department, J. E. Chandler's received first mention, H. C. Moore's second, and G. C. Shattuck's third.

Two new scholarships have been established at the Institute. The "Milton High School Scholarship," to be awarded to graduates of the Milton (Mass.) High School, and the "Joy Scholarship," to be awarded to women pursuing the study of natural history.

Sigma Chi and Theta Xi have voted to give their shares of the money made at the Fraternity dances to the Base-Ball Association. Alpha Tau Omega will, with her share, purchase a cup, to be given to the member of the team who has the best batting average for this season.

According to the late enactment of the State Legislature, no one under sixteen can buy cigarettes or tobacco directly from the dealers. Every Freshman is therefore advised to have his age registered on the back of his co-op. ticket, and to buy only of Father Abraham.

The editors of '88's *Technique* have decided not to retain the same cover used by '87, and will offer a prize of \$5.00 for the best design handed in to them. All designs must be in before October 15, 1886. The editors retain the right to reject any or all designs.

Fifteen of the second-year special and third-year regular students submitted designs for a grand stair-case. Walter Atherton was awarded first mention, G. C. Billings, J. B. Gay, and F. L. V. Hoppin were awarded second mentions, and Guy Kirkham and W. P. Regan third mentions.

April 19th, the managers of five of the '88 ball teams formed a Sophomore league, and arranged a series of games. The following teams were represented: Civils, Mechancials, Electricals, Architects, and the Laboratory, the last named being a consolidation of Chemists and Miners.

The fourth-year miners are all well along upon their thesis work. Wilson's copper-refining was finished about two weeks ago. The run began Monday, April 12th, at 10 A. M., and finished at 3 P. M. the next day. Chadbourn is at the Norway Iron Works studying steel, and Burlingham has been out at Rowe, Mass., investigating the pyrite deposits there.

The base-ball men felt highly flattered when they saw the decorations and "Welcome" mottoes on the buildings along their line of travel to the Harvard grounds, April 19th; but their modesty returned when they were told that the display was only in commemoration of the departure of Cambridge's heroes to the war, it being the 25th anniversary of that event.

The Tennis Association by-laws provide that none but members shall be allowed the use of the grounds; that players must wear suitable

tennis-shoes; that courts may be engaged in advance if certain conditions are observed; and that no players can keep the courts to themselves to the exclusion of others for more than one hour.

Entrance examinations will be held on June 3d and 4th at the following places: Rogers Building, Boston; Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York; LaFayette Hotel, Philadelphia; Windsor Hotel, Montreal; City Hall, Chicago; St. Louis; Cincinnati; San Francisco; Washington; Nashville; St. Paul; Atlanta; Denver. Prof. Otis will have charge of the examinations in New York, Prof. Cross in Philadelphia, and Prof. Sedgwick in Montreal.

The Chess Club held their regular meeting at Young's last Thursday. The changes in playing rules recommended by committee were unanimously adopted, and it was voted to have some refreshment at the next, which is the last meeting of the term. A committee was appointed to make up the standing of the members, in order to select representatives to play Tufts, who have accepted the challenge sent them for May 6th. Mr. C. F. Howard, formerly the champion chess-player of Boston, was present, and defeated three members simultaneously.

The K₂S held their first annual dinner on the 16th inst., at Young's. Owing to poor health, Prof. Nichols was unable to attend, but the other honorary members, Professors Drown, Norton, and Pope, were present, and were welcomed by President Doolittle. After regretting the impossibility of initiating them, because of the exhaustion of the society goat from his recent labors, the speaker explained the name, object, and work of the society, and then gave place to Mr. Kendall, who read an interesting paper on calico dyeing, illustrated with a choice assortment of samples, recently obtained at Manchester. After discussing the topics of which the paper treated, the company adjourned to an excellent dinner. The evening closed with chorus-singing.

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HARVARD. The *Advocate* does not favor the idea of '89 rowing the Yale Freshmen.—The 'Varsity crew received about \$800 as the profits of the *D. K. E.* theatricals.—The Yale '89 vs. Harvard '89 ball game promises to be unusually exciting this year. Yale has won the majority of these contests.—A teacher's course in chemistry will be conducted at Harvard during the summer, from July 5th to August 14th. Instruction will be given in general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis and organic chemistry.—Remington, '87, will probably stroke the crew. There is talk of the crew going to England, and engaging in contests with Oxford and Cambridge this summer.—Of six races rowed between Harvard and Columbia Freshman, Harvard has won four.—There will be class ball games this spring. Members of the 'Varsity, or substitutes, will not be eligible for the class nines.—The last Yale-Harvard Freshmen race was in 1873.—The *Crimson*, *News*, and *Princetonian* publish, in the above order, more news than any other college papers.—By a vote of the Harvard Faculty the special students, now numbering 110, will be required to pass an examination before five examiners on the work so far gone over.—Dr. Brooks, of Chicago, will, it is said, sue the University for \$50,000 on account of injuries received by his son in the chemical laboratory.

YALE. Terry, '85, has been offered the position of second base on the Metropolitans.—The *Yale Lit.* is the oldest monthly of any description published in the United States.—(*Ex.*)—According to the *News* there seems to be something wrong with every one of the Freshman crew.—The nine is doing good work, and the battery work of Stagg and Dann has been very fine.

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MATHEMATICS.

When students toil the livelong night,
And on tough problems shed no light,
An easy task it is to see
They can't apply the rule of three.

When, in the summer moonlight dim,
We're bored by chaperones so grim,
It's very evident, we see,
They *won't* apply the rule of three.

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Little Brother (whose sister is playing cards with a gentleman): "Mr. Smiler, does Minnie play cards well?" Mr. Smiler: "Yes, very well indeed." Little Brother: "Then you had better look out. Mamma said if she played her cards well she would catch you."—*Ex.*

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She: "And is Bach composing anything now, Professor?"

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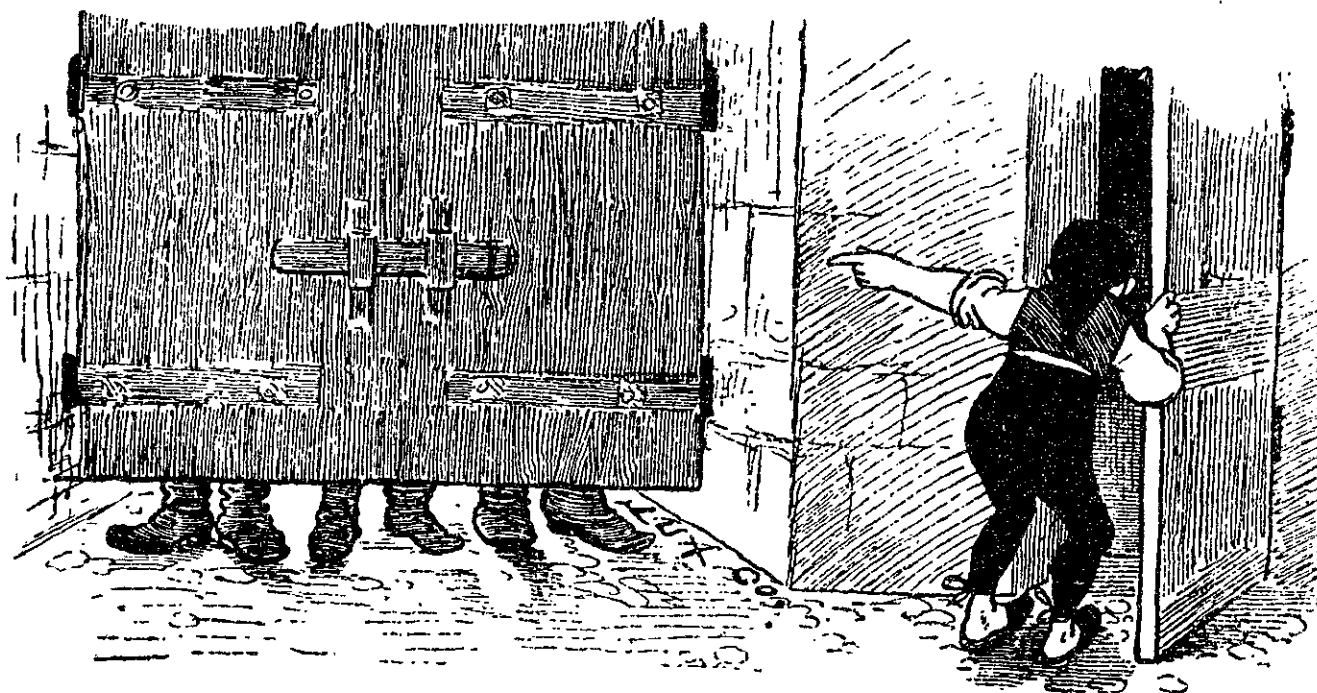
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Needless Fear.

Michael: "FATHER, FATHER, COME QUICKLY. THERE ARE THREE BIG TRAMPS OUTSIDE, BANGING AT THE DOOR. THEY WANT TO COME IN."



Father (to his farm-servants): "ARE YOU ALL THERE? ALL READY, THEN! OPEN!"



Cobbler's boy: "GOOD-EVENING. I BRING YOUR BOOTS."

—*Fliegende Blätter.*

"Yes," said the aged pauper, "there was once a time when I had the *entrée* of the best houses in the city."

"And when was that?" said his sympathizing friend.

"When I was an ashman."

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THEY ARE A SUCCESS. THEY ARE VERY DURABLE.

Soft as a new Chamois, never getting hard, to scratch the most highly polished Furniture. Unlike a sponge, which is never clean but once, namely, before it is used, a Silk Sponge Towel can be easily washed, and is then as clean as new. They are an absolute necessity to those who take a pride in their housekeeping.

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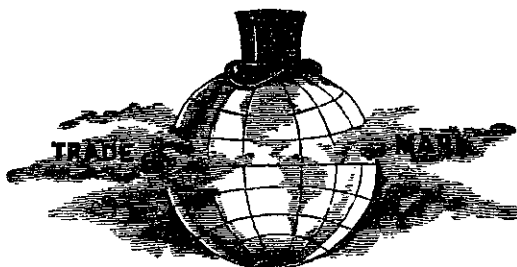
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"RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT"

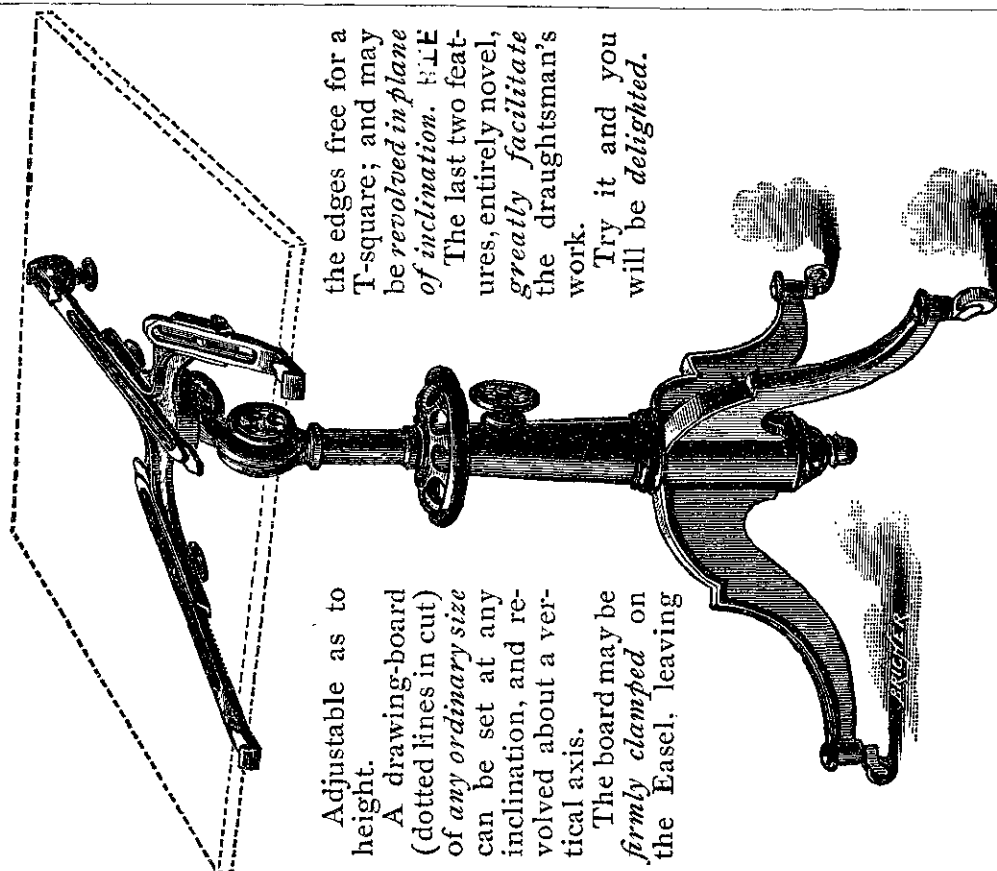
now in the eleventh year of their popularity, we think it alike due to the protection of the consumer and ourselves to warn the public against base imitations, and call their attention to the fact that the original *straight cut brand* is the RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT No. 1, introduced by us in 1875, and to caution the students to observe that our signature appears on every package of the genuine straight cut cigarettes.

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men by which the board may be revolved in
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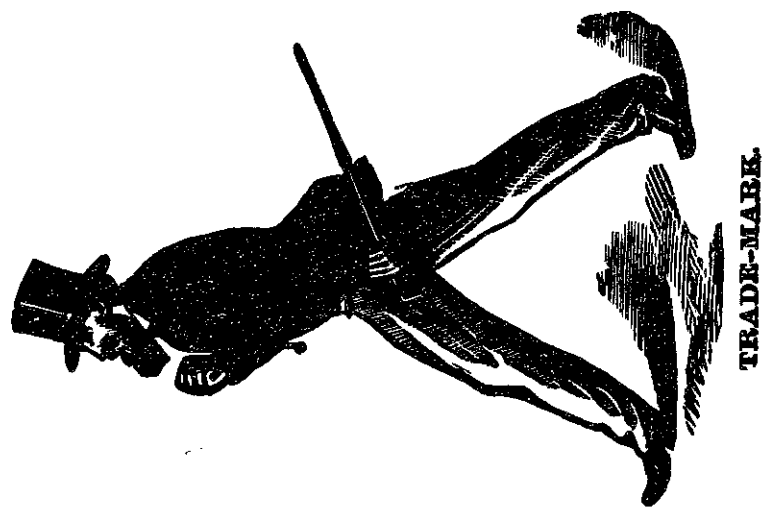
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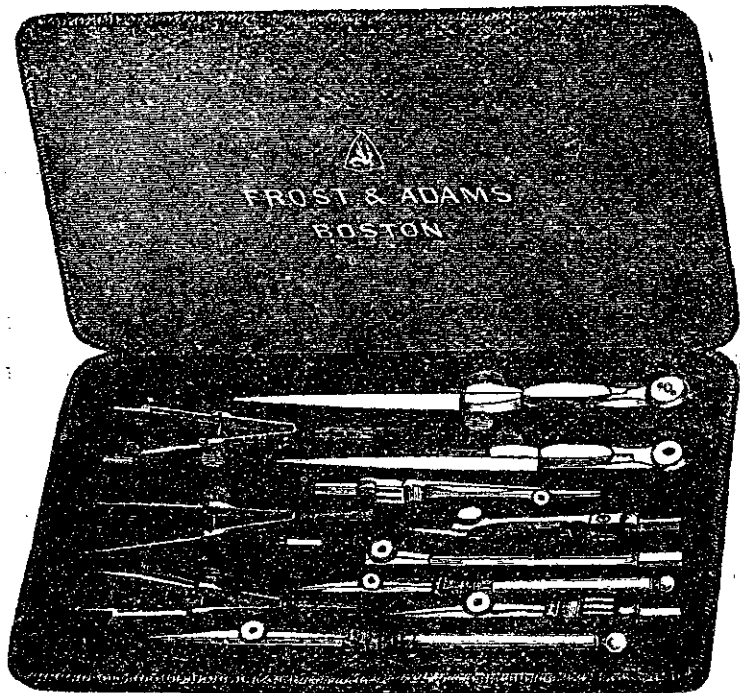
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